

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

D. K. McRAE, Editor.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1865.

New Rates.

SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.	
Daily one month,	\$10
Daily three months,	20
Daily six months,	40
Tri-Weekly three months,	15
Tri-Weekly six months,	20
Weekly three months,	10
Weekly six months,	20
Advertising per square,	5

The office of the *Confederate* needs an associate Editor and general business manager and superintendent, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of A. M. Gorman, Esq. Applications will be received to fill this vacancy. Those applying must be practical Printers, and of sufficient experience to take the management of a large concern, with ability to give suitable references.

Address, EDITOR CONFEDERATE.

The Situation.

The absence of any authentic intelligence, puts it out of our power to give anything like a precise statement of the situation.

The most reliable accounts report that Sherman as having turned off from Chester towards Cheraw. This may be a movement by the flank, to cross the Catawba river below the Railroad, and thence move on Charlotte, along the Eastern bank; or, it may mean a change of front, with the intention to reach Fayetteville, and be in co-operation with Schofield. With proper efforts on our part, this can be prevented. If Congress has felt the emergency, and an order could come out, to-day, to employ the power of the country to resist the invader, in thirty days there would not be an advancing foe. But, without cool, deliberate, but strong, effectual governmental action, very decided advantages will be gained by the enemy; and very great disasters will be suffered by us—not such disasters as will leave the enemy in the occupation of this country forever, or anything like it; but such as will give him temporary possession; and such as will prolong and intensify the war.

It is stated that our forces under General Bragg have succeeded in checking the forward movement of the enemy under Schofield, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad; and that they have advanced, in force, no farther than North East river, some ten or fifteen miles from Wilmington.

It is thought that Schofield will try next the Fayetteville route, or attempt to effect a junction with Sherman.

Our agents, the Confederate agents of exchange had communication with the Yankee authorities at Wilmington on Friday last, and we are glad to learn an agreement was made for the delivery of all the Yankee prisoners in our hands in this State, at that point, at the earliest practicable moment.

Some three or four thousand were paroled in Goldsboro on Saturday, and were to be sent yesterday morning to the enemy's lines. Seven or eight hundred passed this place, from Salisbury, on Sunday morning for the same point; and we learn that all that are here are to be sent through as soon as transportation can be furnished. Several hundred were sent off yesterday.

No fears need be entertained, we think, of a successful advance of the enemy immediately, from the eastern part of the State. We learn that preparations are being made by our authorities to check any such movement, should it be made.

Suspension.—The *Church Intelligencer* says "the threatened condition of Charlotte, by the public enemy, rendered it necessary for the publishers to make arrangements in reference thereto, that will require a suspension of the paper for a time. We need say no more to our friends, by way of apology, for the reduced size of our present issue. As soon as we can resume publication, no time will be lost."

From Charleston.

An officer who arrived from South Carolina, last night, gives some interesting items concerning the evacuation of Charleston. The evacuation took place on Friday night, and the city was occupied by about 500 Yankees, who landed in small boats, about 12 o'clock on Saturday. All the cotton—some 6,000 bales—and the shipping was destroyed, and the guns spiked, by the military authorities.

The city is now but little more than a heap of ruins. When the Yankees entered, nearly half of it was in ashes, and a terrible fire was still raging. The fire originated in two ways: A quantity of damaged powder had been left at the depot of the N. E. R. R. Company, along with a number of other articles. A crowd of negroes, and citizens of the lower class had assembled for the purpose of pillage. While there, a boy, in sport, fired a small quantity of loose powder, which, communicating with that in the boxes, ignited the whole, causing a terrific explosion, with considerable loss of life. The immense depot building was blown to atoms and the fire spread rapidly to the adjoining houses. It burned with great rapidity, and extended as far up King Street as the Soldiers' Wayside Home. About the same time a fire broke out in another portion of the city caused by the burning of the Savannah bridge. This fire was also very destructive; and the two combined extended from river to river. Numerous other fires also occurred in different parts of the city—said to have been the work of the citizens themselves. All this occurred before the occupation of the city by the Yankees.

Our forces under Gen. Hardee have gone in the proper direction. It is not permissible to state where they are, but they will be found where they are most needed.—*Fayetteville Telegraph*, Feb. 24th.

For the Confederate.

Mr. Editor:—The star of peace that illumined the Northern sky, has vanished like a meteor in the Southern horizon; the bright anticipations of speedy peace, have melted like a snow-wreath, before the scorching rays of a burning sun. The deep gauded intrigues of a mean and unscrupulous foe, to subdue a brave and magnanimous people, has been hurried back, with shouts of defiance, by our noble army, in tones that cannot be mistaken. It behooves us, as a people, contending for the dearest rights of man, to buckle on our armor, and prepare to roll back the waves of invasion. Our enemies are preparing to roll against us. Heed not the siren song of peace, when the hostile cannon is thundering at your door. When the flower and manhood of your bleeding country is falling at every blast. There is no peace.—The only peace, worth living for, must be wrested from the enemy, in the deadly conflict, at the mouth of belching cannon. There, and only there, can we obtain fair and honorable peace. People of North Carolina, be not dependent. The cloud of adversity, that has cast such a gloom over our infant republic, will soon be dispelled; if we be true to ourselves, and with a humble dependence on that God who presides over the destinies of nations, victory will again perch upon the starry cross, the symbol of our fallen brothers.

Will you stand by your army, in the coming conflict, or will you ignominiously yield to the dastard foe? Are you willing, for the boon of a dishonorable peace, to barter your liberties, surrender your homes to the spoiler, and exist in the meanest and most degraded people on earth? Carolinians! your past is glorious. The present, and future must not be marred. The spirit of your gallant dead beckons you to the conflict, where, "freeman live, or freeman die." There is no parleying, now. You cannot lean upon your sword, when your country is trembling under the tread of hostile squadrons, purposing to lay waste your own Sunny South with fire and sword. None but slaves, will talk of peace. Negotiation has been tried, and failed. Most signally failed. Instead of bearing the olive branch, we were met with a sword, aimed with the blood of fallen countrymen. This is not a war of aggression or conquest on our side; but it is a war, on the issue of which hangs, the safety of our homes and firesides; the honor of our wives, and daughters; and all that makes life dear to man. Mind cannot conceive of the untold evil of subjugation. Far better would it be, to fill one common grave, than live the slave of slaves. On the other hand, how prosperous and happy, we would be, with the independence of our beloved country. The contrast is so great, the simplest mind can understand. Alas, let us know no such word as fail; but with brave hearts, know no alternative, but, "victory or death."

Hoping, Mr. Editor, that the people at home will stir up, and unite, hand and heart with their noble army, I bid you adieu.

C. B. 3rd Cav.

There is some very unnecessary outcry against the policy which is pursued by the Confederate Treasury, of selling gold for currency at the market rate. It is no new thing for a government to go into the market before the maturity of its paper, and to buy it in at the rate it commands in transactions between citizen and citizen. If men who have government paper for sale, would take a certain price for it from other purchasers, the government would not be in the market; no injury is done them if the government itself comes forward and gives them a little more than they would otherwise get for this paper.

The thing has been practiced all over the civilized world, both in respect to the government bills at short dates and to bonds at long dates. It is true that the depreciation of this kind of paper has never been so great as we now witness in the case of Confederate notes; but the principle is the same, whatever may be the depreciation of the public credit. But even if the policy were objectionable on general grounds, it would still be excusable when it is the only means to prevent the further depreciation of this money. It is certainly very senseless to cry out against a policy, the object and direct effect of which is to check the further depreciation of the public credit. When the Confederate Treasury began to sell gold in the market, the brokers, by combination, had succeeded in running up its price to eighty dollars. The immediate effect of this measure was to put the price of gold down one half, in other words, to double the value of Treasury notes. It is well known that if the Treasury were to leave the market, the brokers would immediately begin to sell gold at a much higher price than it now commands, probably at double the present price. In the face of facts like these, it is idle to declaim against the measure as inconsistent with the public faith.

By dint of a powerful combination of capital, the brokers have succeeded in forcing the prices of all commodities to be regulated with reference to the specie value of Confederate notes. This standard is unfair, to the government, in the highest degree; because gold is much higher in relative value in the Confederacy, where it is scarce and in great demand in consequence of the blockade, than elsewhere. Compared with the general average of such property as speculation cannot sensibly affect, gold is two, three, or four times more valuable with us than it was before the war.

It is therefore a great hardship upon the Treasury and upon the community at large, that the prices of all commodities which can be engrossed by powerful combinations of speculators should be graduated with strict reference to the price of gold, and that this result should be effected by the very combination of speculators who also monopolize the gold of the Confederacy.

There is but one remedy for this artificial and unjust state of things and that remedy the Treasury is discreet enough to apply. It consists, of course, in the Treasury itself, which holds a considerable supply of specie, going into the market, and by selling specie for a lower price than the brokers, preventing their further extortions upon the people and government.

If it did not resort to this salutary measure the public credit would soon be ruined. It is a measure of grave public necessity, rising far above all considerations of mere expediency. If it could be seconded by success in the field the effect would be most decided in reducing the price of gold in the market, which we should soon see falling to thirty, twenty, and even lower. Let the Treasury, by all means, adhere to this policy, for the abandonment of it would be suicidal.—*Examiner*.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention has re-nominated the last year's ticket. It denounced the emancipation amendment in very strong terms.

There are a couple of tenement houses in Cherry street, N. Y., which contain an aggregate of 300 souls—440 adults and 460 children. The buildings are each 18 feet wide and 5 stories high.

Tax Bill Reported by the Select Committee.

On Friday, Mr. Russell, from the select committee on that subject, reported a revenue bill in the House of Representatives.

The following sets forth its provisions, the more important sections being given in full; the others synoptically: The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all raw cotton and all tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured, now in the Confederacy, may be purchased, borrowed or impressed for public use under the direct authority of the President, on the following terms: Either just compensation to be paid to the owner for the same, at a price agreed or appraised according to the value thereof, in specie, such payment being made in bonds of the government at par, which bonds shall be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be redeemable in five years after the end of the war, and shall bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable in specie semi-annually; or, at the option of the owner, the cotton or tobacco to be returned in kind of equal quantity and quality at the same place, one third thereof within two years after the end of the present war, and one-third in each of the two succeeding years, with an addition to the quantity at the rate of six per centum per annum, the owner being furnished with an assignable certificate for that effect; but not more than one-half of the cotton or tobacco belonging to said owner shall be impressed under this act, and the cotton now owned by any manufacturer of cotton and held by him bona fide for his manufacturing operations, not exceeding a proper supply for two years of such operations, shall be exempt from such impressment.

Sec. 2 provides that if impressments become necessary, cotton and tobacco shall be impressed in ratable proportions, as near as may be.

Sec. 3 provides for putting the Government in immediate possession of impressed cotton or tobacco, and in advance of the final settlement of the price to be paid.

Sec. 4 prescribes the usual mode of appraisal where terms cannot otherwise be agreed on—two disinterested citizens, with power to call in a third. Either party may appeal to the Board of Commissioners for the State.

Sec. 5 authorizes the use of cotton and tobacco for the use of the army and navy.

Sec. 6 authorizes the appointment of the necessary agents in each State.

Sec. 7. In addition to the amount of Treasury notes heretofore authorized to be issued, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, under the direction of the President to issue whatever amount thereof as may be necessary to pay appropriations for all the liabilities of the government now due and unpaid, which were contracted or incurred to be paid without delay. The Treasury notes issued under this section shall have full force and effect and be regarded in all respects as if issued by virtue of the act to reduce the currency, and authorizing a new issue of notes and bonds, approved February 17th, 1864.

Sec. 8. The President may cause any cotton or tobacco belonging to the government to be sold or exchanged, on such terms, for such consideration, and in such manner as he shall deem proper, and proceeds to be employed for the payment of appropriations and such other uses as may be authorized by law.

Sec. 9. The President shall cause to be issued, in such form, and with such denominations, as he may deem proper, bills to be called "revenue bills," purporting that the Confederate States owe to the bearer the sums of money therein respectively specified; but the amount thereof outstanding at any time shall not exceed two hundred millions of dollars.

Sec. 10. Such revenue bills may be issued and re-issued in payment of appropriations for the following purposes: to compensate persons in the military, naval and civil service, and in the employment of the government for services rendered after the month of May, in the year 1865, and to pay for supplies and other property acquired and other expenses incurred by the government after the same date; or, pursuant to contracts made at any time heretofore requiring payment in revenue bills; and every officer, non-commissioned officer, musician and private in the army who shall not, at any time during the months of April and May, 1865, be illegally absent from duty, shall, in addition to his lawful pay and allowances to be paid to him in Treasury notes for those two months, be entitled to be paid an equal sum in revenue bills.

Sec. 11. Whenever a sufficient amount of revenue bills to pay for one or more bales of cotton shall be presented for redemption, the same shall be redeemed in cotton of the government at the rate of fifty cents per pound. The cotton so transferred by the government in redemption of bills, shall be sold and tobacco hereafter transferred from the government under this act, shall be afterwards exempt from impressment under the authority of the government, and the same may be exported to neutral countries without restriction except the payment of lawful export duties; but to obtain the benefit of these privileges the same shall be marked, designated or identified as the property of the Treasury shall prescribe.

Sec. 12 determines the mode of redemption of revenue bill with cotton.

Sec. 13. The taxes in kind shall, for each of the years, 1865 and 1866, be at double the rates now imposed, that is to say, one fifth instead of one tenth of the respective subjects thereof is hereby levied for each of these years, but subject to the exemptions and other provisions of the law now in force relating to the levy, assessment, collection and disposition of taxes in kind so far as they are consistent with this act. From the tax on property employed in agriculture (including the entire plantation from which the tax in kind is derived, and all the slaves kept on it, except those exclusively employed in other services than the cultivation of the soil), shall be deducted the value of the tax in kind derived therefrom for the year, and delivered to the government, or commuted during the year or afterwards, including the bacon which shall be deliverable on or about the first day of March next, after the year for which it is assessed, and for the purpose of adjusting the amount of such credit the taxes in kind shall be estimated at the usual market rates in Treasury notes, and the amount so estimated shall be in the amount of the credit, but no credit shall be allowed beyond such property as such property shall be suspended after assessment under the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the value of the tax in kind to be deducted shall be ascertained, and when so ascertained, it shall be the duty of the post quartermaster to certify, and of the district collector to deduct the value of such tax in kind. All agricultural productions impressed under the authority of this government after the month of May, 1865, shall be valued and paid for in revenue bills, at the usual market prices of such property in revenue bills, at the time and place of impress-

ment, and the Boards of Commissioners in the several States, appointed under the act to regulate the impressments, shall not, after that date, have power to fix upon prices of agricultural productions in advance or to publish schedules thereof.

Sec. 14. Whenever the tax in kind of any subject shall not exceed the value of one dollar in revenue bills, the whole thereof, and in all other cases, the half of the tax in kind of any subject, may, at the option of the tax payer, be commuted and discharged by paying, in revenue bills or specie, four-fifths of the appraised value thereof to the proper tax collector of the district, within thirty days after such value shall have been ascertained according to law, and such value shall for that purpose be estimated and ascertained in revenue bills.

Sec. 15. The following taxes shall be levied, assessed and collected according to law, for the year 1865: I. The tax on incomes (not payable in kind) and on business, trades, professions and employments, shall be twice the amounts of such taxes on the same subjects for the year 1864, according to the laws as they were amended, and were last in force for that year, except the thirty per cent. imposed by the sixth section of the act of June 14th, 1864, entitled "An Act to amend the tax laws."

II. The taxes on property shall be on the same classes of subjects, at the same rates, and on the same basis of assessments respectively, as the taxes imposed for the year 1864, according to the laws as they were amended, and last in force for that year, except the additional tax imposed by the "Act to raise money to increase the pay of the soldiers," approved June 10th, 1864, and except as hereinafter otherwise provided.

III. All cotton and tobacco shall be taxed at the rate of ten per centum of the value thereof in Treasury notes; but no tax shall be collected on cotton or tobacco transferred to the government before the last day of June next, except the Mississippi river, or before the last day of August next, west of that river, and the tax on an amount of the same article remaining in the hands of the owner equal to the amount of tax so transferred, before those dates respectively, shall be reduced to five per centum on the value thereof, or of similar property, at the place of assessment in the year 1860.

IV. Land and slaves purchased by any person since the first day of January, 1862, and held and occupied for his own use and residence, if land, or held and used for his own service, if slaves, and not for resale, shall be assessed, on the basis of the market value of the same or similar property in the neighborhood where the assessment is made in the year 1860.

V. No tax shall be assessed or collected on the amount or value of any bond or certificate of loan or indebtedness issued or to be issued by the Confederate States of America, but the same amount of tax as upon income as derived from other sources shall be assessed, levied and collected upon the dividends or interest of all such bonds and certificates, except those of which the dividends or interests are or may be specially exempted by law from taxation.

VI. The taxes imposed in this section shall be payable in Confederate Treasury notes issued under the said act of February 17, 1864, or any subsequent act, or in certificates of indebtedness authorized to be issued by said act of February 17, 1864, which shall be received at the rate of one hundred and five dollars of the principal thereof, without other allowance of interest, or in certificates of indebtedness for Treasury notes issued before the 17th day of February, 1864, and deposited pursuant to law to be exchanged for Treasury notes issued on or after that date, or in certificates to be issued as follows, viz: All disbursing officers and agents of the government lawfully authorized to pay any demand against the government for debt incurred by themselves or by others, (whether now existing or hereafter created), and not having in hand money wherewith to pay such demand, shall, if required by the creditor, give him therefor a certificate of indebtedness for the amount due, describing the demand and stating that it is receivable in payment of taxes levied by the act.

VII. The taxes on property imposed in this section shall be assessed as of the 17th day of February, 1865, and be due on the first day of June, 1865.

VIII. The taxes imposed in this section shall be subject to all exemptions and other provisions of law now in force relating to the levy, assessment and collection of such taxes as far as they are consistent with this act.

Sec. 16. The Secretary of the Treasury, so far as he shall deem it practical and judicious, shall use any tobacco belonging to the government in withdrawing from circulation, to be cancelled, the Treasury notes of the government, by sales of tobacco or otherwise.

Sec. 17. The President may prescribe all necessary and proper regulations to carry this into effect.

The following bill has passed Congress.

A BILL TO DIMINISH THE NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATORS.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That so much of the act to organize forces to serve during the war, approved February 17, 1865, as exempts one person as overseer or agriculturalist on each farm or plantation upon which there are, at specified times, fifteen able-bodied free hands, between the ages of sixteen and fifty, upon certain conditions, is hereby repealed; Provided, That exemptions of persons over forty-five years of age may be granted under the provisions of the act aforesaid, and said persons shall be liable to military service upon the expiration of the time for which they received exemption by reason of having executed bonds for one year from the date thereof.

Section 2. No exemption or detail shall be granted by the President or Secretary of War, by virtue of said act, except of persons lawfully reported by a board of surgeons unable to perform active service in the field, persons over the age of forty years, and of laborers, artisans, mechanics, and of persons of scientific skill employed by, or working for, the Government, State or Confederate, and shown by proper testimony to be such laborers, artisans, mechanics or persons of scientific skill, and of the same exemptions, all excepting that by reason of having executed bonds for one year from the date thereof.

Section 3. That all skilled artisans and mechanics who are engaged in the employment of the Government of the Confederate States are hereby exempt from all military service during the time they are so employed: Provided, That persons whose services laborers or skill may be more usefully employed for the public good at home than in the field to be determined by the Secretary of War, on the testimony of disinterested witnesses, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, and names of all persons so exempted or detailed, together with the reason for the detail, shall be submitted to Congress at the beginning of each session.

INTERESTING TO PRINTERS DEVILS.—A Boston newspaper-carrier recently recovered four hundred dollars of a man whose dog bit him while leaving his paper.

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION. Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1865, by S. T. TRAUMAN, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Charlotte.

CHARLOTTE, Feb. 26.—No additional news from the front. It is still supposed that the enemy is making his way north, by Cheraw and Fayetteville. News from Columbia corroborative of kind treatment to the inhabitants. The Uraline Convict is protected by a guard. No public property allowed; they have burned various private residences. Sherman's Headquarters on Monday were at Nickerson's Hotel. A large force are reported in the western portion of the city. The alarm at Charlotte has partly subsided. Weather bad; roads heavy, interfering with rapid military movements.

General Johnston's Order.

CHARLOTTE, Feb. 26.—The following order is published this morning:

CHARLOTTE, Feb. 26.—General Order No. 1.—In obedience to the orders of the General in Chief, the undersigned assumes command of the Army of Tennessee, and all troops in the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. He takes this position, with strong hope, because he will have in council and in the field, the aid of the high talent and skill of the distinguished General, who he succeeds.

He expects all the soldiers of the army of Tennessee, to rejoin their regiments, and again confront the enemy they so often encountered in northern Georgia, and always with honor. He assures his comrades that army, who are still with their comrades that the confidence in their discipline and valor, which he has publicly expressed, is unshaken.

[Signed.] J. B. JOHNSTON.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Feb. 25.—In the Senate the bill abolishing the office of Department Quartermasters, &c., was again considered and the amendment of the House concurred in. Resolutions from the House, responsive to the message of the President, relative to the peace mission, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Nothing of interest done in the House in open session.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Feb. 25.—Northern papers of the 23rd are filled with details of news heretofore given, and accounts of recent successes.

The entire Union loss at Fort Anderson are between 300 and 400.

The Herald says Gen. Sigelton left Washington on the 22nd inst., on a second excursion to Richmond, accompanied by Judge Hughes, late of Court Claims. They received papers through the lines from Lincoln. The object of their mission is not stated.

The Tribune contradicts the report, that the French Minister to Washington will not be sent over for the present.

Movements of the Enemy.

CHARLOTTE, Feb. 24.—No alarm in Charlotte.

The enemy are reported to be moving in the direction of Camden, Cheraw and Fayetteville.

It is thought that the raiders, but not the main column, will visit this city.

During the retreat from Columbia, a train of cars, filled with ladies, broke down, and the enemy, threatened to capture it. Hampton, with his cavalry, threw himself in front, promising to defend them with the life of every man in his command.

Hampton, Butler and Wheeler did most of the fighting on the retreat, the main force not being generally engaged.

From the best information, we learn that the western portion of Columbia was burned, from main street to Charlotte depot, nearly three-fourths of a mile: Doubtful as to magnitude, but positive as to some fire.

From the West.

CHARLOTTE, Feb. 24.—We are indebted to the enterprise of the Southern Express Company for Augusta papers to the 20th. No important military movements are reported.

Captain Dickinson, of Florida, made a capture of several officers and men during his late raid.

General Forrest has been placed in command of all the cavalry in the district of Mississippi, East Louisiana and West Tennessee. His first general order provides for re-organization and discipline, and threatens extermination to Confederate stragglers and robbers.

Thomas's troops are being mounted for a supposed march through Alabama. Raids have been made from Hernando, Mississippi, towards Senatobia.

There are many complaints of Kirby Smith in the West.

Wofford is in command at Atlanta. Re-organization in Georgia has already commenced.

Reinforcements from Northern Mississippi have been sent to Grant.

Large bodies of troops are moving in the west, and important movements reported.

The Legislature of Mississippi is about to convene in extra session; it is said for the purpose of calling a State Convention.

Meeting of the Georgia Legislature.

Gov. Brown's Message.

The message of Gov. Brown of Georgia, commences with a defence of the State, against the attacks of the press for permitting Sherman to march unmolested through the State. He says she was abandoned to her fate, neglected by the Confederate authorities, and while her army of able bodied sons were held from the defence of the State and were denied the privilege of striking an honest blow for the protection of their homes, Georgia was compelled to rely only on a few old men and boys. He claims that the golden opportunity was lost forever—thrown away—Sherman, had he been resisted from the start and forced to fight and exhaust his munitions, his surrender would have been certain. He recommends the establishment of the militia system, to be in no case turned over to the Confederate Government, but retained for home defence.

He says there are only fourteen hundred and fifty exemptions in the State, and they are mostly negroes. He recommends the passage of a law authorizing the impressment of provisions in the hands of persons under bond to the Confederate government, who refuse to sell the surplus to indigent families of soldiers. He complains that the Confederate government can look corn cribs and smoke houses against the State purchasing officers. On referring to the Penitentiary, he says more than half the convicts released to fight have since deserted, and recommends death punishment for robbery, horse-stealing, and house burning, and opposes the arming of slaves; he believes

them more valuable in agricultural pursuits; they don't wish to go in the army, and the principal restraint now upon them is the fear that if they leave, the enemy will make them fight and compel them to take up arms, and they desert by thousands. Whatever may be our opinion of their normal condition, or interests, we can't expect them to perform their duties, when fighting to secure the enslavement of their wives and children. It is not reasonable to demand it of them; whenever we establish the fact they are a military people, we destroy our theory; when we arm slaves we abandon slavery.

He complains of the usurpation of the Confederate Congress in disproportionate taxation, and says more objectionable legislation is imposed upon us, by votes of men who act without responsibility to their constituency. He takes the Government to task for great and various alleged abuses; such as illegal impressments, and the arrest of citizens, without authority, by Provost guards. The passport system and partiality of Government to men of wealth, who are given nominal positions which keep them out of the ranks, while poor men are bodily forced into the ranks. He animadvertes severely on the generosity of the President, and traces his military career during the war. He claims our Government to be now a military despotism, drifting into anarchy, and that if the President's policy is persisted in it must terminate in reconstruction with or without subjugation. Brown states that he was utterly opposed to both, but if he favored either, he would give his earnest support to the President's policy as the surest mode of diminishing our arms, exhausting our resources, breaking the spirits of our people, and driving them in despair, to seek refuge from worse than tyranny, by placing them selves under the Government they loathe and detest. To cure existing evils he recommends the repeal of the conscription act, and the return to the Constitutional mode of raising troops by State observance of good faith with soldiers, prompt pay, abandonment of impressments and secret session, and no more representatives without constituency.

And, finally, taking from the President his power as Commander-in-Chief, calls for a Convention of the States to amend the Constitution, and closes in the following language: My destiny is linked with the country; if we succeed, I am a free man; if by obstinacy, if weakness, if we fail, common ruin awaits us all. The night is dark, the tempest howls; the ship is dashed with turbulent waves; the helmsman is steering to the whirlpool; our remonstrances are unheard, and we must restrain him, or the crew must sink together, buried in irretrievable ruin.

CANDID.—The Raleigh *Standard* of the 21st inst., remarks that "it is one thing to say, and another to do. If gentlemen hold meetings and pledge others to go, and stay at home themselves, they will be justly regarded as cowards and hypocrites."

This was doubtless written with a lively sensibility to the public sentiment regarding the author of the resolutions adopted by the Wake county war meeting in April, 1861, who afterwards participated in another war meeting held in the State Capitol on the 20th of May, 1861, and to sustain these votes, on the 21st of May, 1861, he pledged "the last dollar and the last man."—*Foy Observer*.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR RENT.

A good family residence in one of the most pleasant towns in the State. Persons desiring a place remote from the enemy, will do well to secure this. For further information enquire at Feb. 27th.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining uncalled for in the Post-office at Raleigh on the 25th of February, 1865. Persons calling for letters will please state that they are advertised.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| Adams Mrs Lucy A. | Pope Jno. |
| Barnes James | Rogers W. B. |
| Barnhill A. R. | Rogers J. C. |
| Betts C. H. | Rowe Capt Green |
| Brown Mrs Nancy | Riggsbee B. |
| Brown Joseph | Royle J. L. |
| Billy W. F. | Southerland J. T. |
| James Mrs Nancy | Smith James |
| Kingsbury Rufus | Spahnour W. W. |
| Miller James K. | Stinchcomb J. O. |
| Messer D. A. | Thorp Mrs Amanda |
| Mearns Walker | Turner J. L. |
| Martin Wm L. | Tilley John W. |
| Nordest John | Tours Thos |
| Peel Owen | Tharnton Allen P. |
| Pleasant Stephen | Turlock H. H. |
| Privett Mrs M. | Wright L. G. G. |
| Pierce Mrs Martha | Womble G. H. S. |
| Phelps Jno L. | |
- SOLDIERS LIST.**
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|--------------------|-----------------|
| Adam Ben | Lemars A. A. |
| Avera Wm A. | Mercus W. A. |
| Atlee J. W. | Morris Jacob M. |
| Bailey John | Morris J. E. |
| Brown Jas A. | Morris W. B. |
| Bruce Wm. | Manny W. A. |
| Buchanan W. G. | Marion W. A. |
| Barnhill Martin V. | Masagill J. H. |
| Byrce J. J. | McIntosh W. A. |
| Bug Jerry J. | Mosley C. B. |
| Baird L. Thompson | McCallum M. C. |
| | |